

136 MacLaren St City

Dr. R. Bell Coal Management Dept. Mining Record

JULY 26 1911

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

"DOMINION STEAM COAL,"

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use
from the well known seams

'Emer,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and Hub.'

14 Collieries
in Operation.

OUTPUT:
4,000,000 tons Yearly

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery,
ensuring Quickest despatch

-AT-

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, and GLACE BAY. Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.



Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.



BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

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" " " "
" " " "
" " " "

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Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.
171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
Quebec, P. Q.

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

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Buntain, Bell & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld.
Hull, Blyth & Co., 1 Lloyd Ave., London, E.C.

M. J. Butler, C. M. G.

2nd Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
SYDNEY, N. S.

Alexander Dick,

General Sales Agent.
MONTREAL, P. Q.

A. B. C. & A. I Codes Used

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

LATCH & BATCHELOR, L't'd.

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers of all classes of Wire Ropes,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,

HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.

AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P. Q. Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Fig 2. HAULING



Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING



Fig 1. HAULING



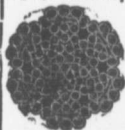
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.



Fig 4. WINDING



Fig 13. SINKING



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

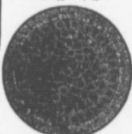
- 1 Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulleys.
- 2 Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively,
- 4 Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

Fig. 13 for Sinking and Fig. 11 for Cranes, &c. are non-twisting.

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.



Fig 15 a



WINDING.

Locked Coil Ropes.

Indispensable for deep shafts.

Stronger than any other rope of same size.

Entirely free from twist.

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



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Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.

FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES, DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.

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Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries, Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse Detonators, Etc.

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Acadia Coal Company, L't'd.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

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Celebrated ACADIA COAL.

*Unexcelled for Domestic, Steam,
and General Purposes.*

—An Excellent Coking Coal.—

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COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,
COAL TRIMMERS SHOVELS,
SCRAPER SHOVELS, ETC.

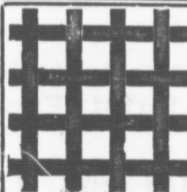
ARE USED BY

The Largest Mines in Canada

MANUFACTURED BY
The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

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of
Wire Cloth
and
COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
Process.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK.
Jail and Prison Construction.
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District."

CANADA WIRE GOODS MFG. CO.
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THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.
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—Manufacturers of—

GARLOCK PACKINGS

"Be sure you get the Genuine."

**Everything in PACKINGS,
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'XTERRA'

COLLIERY LAMP OIL
For Marseau, Muesel Deflector or Closed Lamp

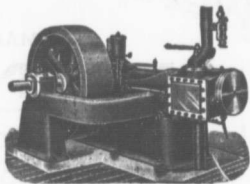
PURE WHITE FLAME.

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In sizes up to 135 horse power, the outboard bearing of our side crank engines is connected to the frame by a wing, keeping the bearings perfectly in line.

These engines are built on the interchangeable system and duplicate parts are kept in stock, ready for shipment on receipt of order.

They have our latest improved governor and oiling system and are strictly high class in every respect.

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AMHERST, N. S.

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Good Going April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31; June 14,
28; July 12, 26; August 9, 23; Sept. 6, 20.

GOOD FOR RETURN TWO MONTHS FROM
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EDMONTON, "	\$50.20
MACLEOD, "	\$50.20
MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.	\$56.20
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SASKATOON, "	\$52.70
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Correspondingly Low Fares to Other Points in
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to Montreal.**

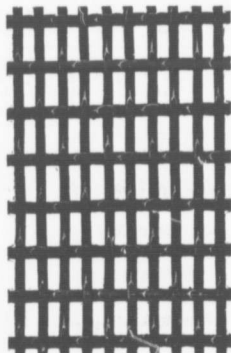
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over both Standard perforated needle slot screen and standard square mesh screen is causing Greening's Rolled Slot Screening to replace these older styles in many classes of mining work.

GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT SCREENING.

No. 329, with a slot width of .031 in. has a discharge area of 416 sq. in. to the square inch; this discharge area is greater by 90 per cent. over square mesh and 130 per cent. over needle slot. And by the use of a Special English High Carbon Wire we are able to offer in over Rolled Slot Screen, a Screen containing more slots to the square inch than any screen heretofore marketed.



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MONTREAL STEEL WORKS, Limited.
ONTARIO IRON and STEEL CO., of Welland, Ont.

We make a Specialty of Manganese Steel Castings for Mining Purposes,
Steel Castings, (Acid and Basic Open Hearth Systems); Springs, Frogs, Crossings; Interlocking Plants; Bar Steel and Angles; Car Couplers.

Address: P. O. Box 1630 Montreal

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Wrought Iron Pipe. Cast Iron Fittings.
Brass and Iron Valves, Steam, Water and Suction Hose,
Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.
Fire Brick. Portland Cement. Fuse and Detonators.

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Halifax, Nova Scotia.



NOVA SCOTIA,

Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,

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Titles direct from the Crown _____
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GOLD AND SILVER.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold valued at \$19.00 per oz.

Minerals other than

Gold and Silver.

—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

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All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

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Commissioner of Public Works and Mines Halifax N. S.

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COPPER VALVE DISCS
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"Victor 200" Discs outlast Plumbago or Asbestos Discs six to one and are the best Discs on the market. Send for sample and try it in your worst place. Price List on request.

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**Valves,
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Iron Pipe for

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PRIESTLEYS' Mohairs and Lustres
Have Excellent Wearing Qualities.

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

Spring and Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

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Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

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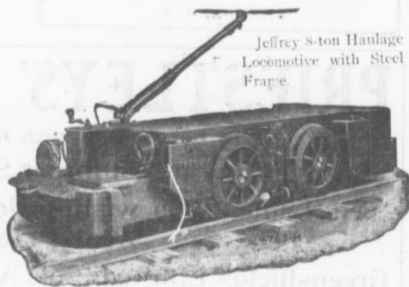
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S. A. WILLIAMS, AGENT.

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R. P. WILLIAMS, 43 ALEXANDER ST.

**Jeffrey
Electric
Locomotives**
are designed to
meet every possible
condition.



Jeffrey 8-ton Haulage
Locomotive with Steel
Frame.

Their distinguishing qualities: High efficiency and low cost of maintenance. All finished parts are rigidly inspected and tested before and after assembling and every known economy in shop practice is employed in our effort to produce, at minimum cost, the most highly perfected and dependable Locomotive in present-day use.

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Locomotive Bulletin 17.

We design and build Complete Coal Mine
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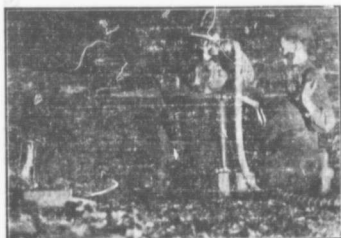
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RADIAL

Coal Cutter.

(1911 Model)

Completely eclipses
all imitations.



It has attained a speed of 180 square feet per hour
- 15 feet wide x 6 feet deep in 30 minutes.

THIS MACHINE HAS MINED
AS MANY AS SIX ROOMS IN A SHIFT

For Mining in Flat or Pitching Veins, taking out
Dirt Bands, etc., it is without a rival.

It is unquestionably the most Durable, Reliable,
Fastest, and Handiest Radial Coal Cutter made.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.

SHEFFIELD, England.

AGENTS - Thompson & Sutherland.

NORTH SYDNEY.

To No....

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 2.

Stellarton N. S., July 26th. 1911.

New Series

THE WONDERFUL WELSHMAN.

(McClure's Magazine.)

Two men could hardly differ more completely in opinions, upbringing, and instinctive ways of looking at things than do Mr. Balfour and Mr. Lloyd-George. The former is an aristocrat, a Scotchman, a member by right of birth of the governing class, a man of wealth who has never had to work for a living, a product, and an exceptionally fine one, of the best education that Great Britain has to offer. The latter is a Welshman, born in humble circumstances, a "man of the people" in every sense, whose life has been a constant and triumphant battle, and who has picked up for himself such knowledge as he possesses of the things that no amount of contact with life can teach. Twenty-odd years ago an obscure lawyer in a small Welsh country town; to-day Chancellor of the Exchequer, the idol of his countrymen, and one of the most powerful, in some ways the most powerful, influence in British public life—the bare record of his career from the village green to Downing Street is enough by itself to arrest one's instantaneous attention and to proclaim a man far removed from the common run.

Though of old yeoman stock, Mr. Lloyd-George's father was for most of his life a school-master, and only reverted to the soil when his health demanded an out-of-door existence. Dying while still a young man, he left his widow and two children almost wholly unprovided for, and Mr. Lloyd-George's earliest recollection is of his home and furniture being sold up. An uncle, who was the shoemaker and unsalaried Baptist preacher in a village in North Wales, took charge of the family, and it was there, in a district saturated with the history and romance of the country, that Lloyd-George grew up, a quick-witted, high-spirited lad, disciplined by severely straitened circumstances speaking both the Welsh and English tongues, and an eager listener at the informal parliament of neighbors and peasants that foregathered in the cobbler's workshop, there to discuss theology and politics,— they go together in Wales,—the iniquities of landlordism, and the oppressiveness of a social system that seemed to care so little for human life and happiness and so much for property and game. These early years have left an ineffaceable mark on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was then that he imbibed a spirit of passionate and poetic patriotism for Wales, and all that Wales contains of lonely lake, and mist clad mountains and rushing streams and

ancient haunts of chivalry and romance. It was then there was implanted in him a fiery and abiding sense of compassion for the disinherited, the "under dog," the millions who toil and murmur. The iron of poverty entered his soul, not to corrode it with unavailable bitterness, but to sting it with indignation and revolt. He was a born rebel. He is a rebel still. There is perhaps no man in the British Isles to whom the smugness and conventions, the appalling contrasts among inequalities, the buttressed authorities and arrangements of life in Great Britain are more absolutely repugnant. There is no man in whom the religion of humanity is more incarnate.

The admirable man, the shoemaker uncle, set aside the scanty savings of a lifetime to prepare his nephew for the law, and together they quarried out of old dictionaries and grammars and text-books the knowledge that enabled him to pass the necessary examinations. At sixteen he was duly articled to a firm of solicitors; at twenty-one he had qualified as a solicitor himself. The expense had completely drained his exchequer; he had not even the fifteen dollars to buy the robes without which he could not practice in court. But success was not long in coming. A case of a kind peculiarly calculated to appeal to Welsh sentiment—a case involving the right of a Nonconformist to be buried in the graveyard of the local Episcopal church—was brought to him, and his conduct of it made him the hero of the neighborhood. "Should the vicar," he told the village, "refuse to open the gates, then break down the wall which your subscriptions have built, force your way into the churchyard, re-open the grave, and bury the old man by his daughter." The advice was followed to the letter, and its legality was confirmed by the highest court in the realm.

In a few years Lloyd-George had built up one of the largest practices in North Wales. But the law never engrossed him. He joined debating societies; he plunged into the movement against the payment of tithes; he stumped the countryside on behalf of land reform and temperance; and, when the County Councils came into being, he roused the peasantry to shake off "the old feudal yoke of squirearchy," and was himself elected to the Council of Carnarvonshire. A new Wales was born in the stress of that campaign. The spirit of Welsh nationalism and Welsh democracy awoke once more; the old order of things, that permitted Wales to be represented in the Imperial Parliament by landlords and com-

(Continued on page 17.)

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

The MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—Industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising rates, which are moderate may be had on application.

Subscription \$ 7 a year. Single Copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

July 26 1911

THE N. S. TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Some of the readers of the RECORD may have wondered how it was that when many of the papers were extolling the Technical College in Halifax the RECORD was dumb. The answer is that acting upon the motto of the again victorious premier's clan, we have been 'hiding our time.' In praising the Technical College sky high during the late election campaign, the liberal press was doing no harm, and in running it down the conservative press was equally harmless. As a 'noble pile' Nova Scotia may have reason to be proud of its Technical College building, has it equal reason to be proud of the work it is accomplishing? There are assuredly those who will answer 'yea' and undoubtedly some who will say 'nay'. From the viewpoint of some the College is a success; from that of others a failure, more or less, so far. This may be called pessimistic, unpatriotic; we cannot help that but we think it to be the truth. The College may be doing excellent work, we do not say otherwise but we are very much disappointed that it is not doing it, in the direction expected. After the last examination for colliery officials some papers gave all the credit of the work done by the successful candidates to the College, while the fact is it was entitled to little or none of it. There were successful candidates for managers and other certificates long before the College was built. Coal mining being practically the one mining industry in the Province, one might think that to the 'theory and practice' of coal mining the College authorities would have directed their best energies. But no, the science of coal mining is relegated to the back ground. It cannot, we think, be successfully contended that, so far, the College has been of any material benefit to coal mining, or those having the supervision of our coal mines. As far as we can learn there have been no visible or direct beneficial effects to the coal trade, or to aspirants after responsible positions in our coal mines as a result of the College's institution. It may be that we are too hasty and that by and by the work of the college will tell. If that is to happen then there must be a change from present method. Before entering into a discussion of the College vs. the Coal industry, we wish, with emphasis, to say that any criticism the RECORD makes in regard to the College is not cautions. We are actuated solely by a desire to see the College fulfil the expectations of its first and warmest friends. We do not wish to be precipitate in any discussion of the work of the college or the methods of its administrators, and therefore to pave the way to a

friendly discussion, and to indicate the lines future criticism may take, we subjoin some questions which papers praising the College or the College authorities may answer seriatim:

1. The Technical College: what are its objects?
2. For whom was it instituted, the sons of affluent parents, who could afford to send their sons to McGill, or the sons of parents of moderate means who could ill afford to send their sons to college?
3. For what branch of mining, or engineering, are a majority of its students intended or prepared?
4. How many years has a student to attend, and what is the probable yearly expenditure of students from beyond Halifax?
5. Whence go its graduates? Are any of them employed at our collieries, and have they shown themselves more successful than non collegians. How many have found their way across the line? Why have they gone?
6. Is the college a perceptible benefit to coal mining, coal being our principal mineral and our greatest asset?
7. What assistance is the College to the long established, and highly successful 'Mining Schools'?
8. Has it added to the sum of knowledge gained at these schools?
9. Has it added value to a Mining School certificate, as Manager, Underground Manager or Overman?
10. What staff of instructors in coal mining has the college; and where did the members of the staff obtain training and experience?
11. Is the College's ability to give instruction, in present day coal mining, to be judged by the grotesque pictures caricaturing a real coal mine, which a college hand exhibited at a Mining Society meeting, and which made the gold miners gleefully mutter—sotto voce—"we can do a lot better than that".
12. Is there a man on the staff able to give practical instructions on coal mining in the N. S. coal fields.
13. What stimulus has the college supplied to ambitious young miners, to strive after a college degree.
14. Has provision been made for assisting men of small means to secure a college education?
15. What concessions, if any, are granted those who have secured 'Certificates' at the Mining Schools.
16. Does not a graduate of certain county academies, on presentation of his diploma, receive certain concessions, such as the waiving of an examination, or a remission of the college term?
17. Why should a Mining School diploma—certificate—be wholly discarded—discounted?
18. Why is a knowledge of two foreign languages, any two of either Latin, French or German, necessary to the obtaining of a 'mining' degree?
19. Of what practical value is a knowledge of either of the languages named to a practical coal miner?
20. Will a knowledge of the higher mathematics better qualify a mine manager to give instructions how best to set a prop, bore a hole, put brattice in the right place, or more quickly restore ventilation after an accident?
21. Is not the best object, of technical education, to prevent waste, waste of life, material and

time?

22. Is the Technical College striving to fill the rural districts. Some may have been led to believe from the extremely pessimistic note struck that, as in the case of Ireland the latter part of last century, the population as a whole was rapidly decreasing. This view is not correct for while the increase in population has not nearly come up to expectations it is still real, between 250,000 and 300,000. The rural districts suffered most, but in that respect they do not differ from the rural districts in all other countries having time behind them. Only in New territories such as the Canadian North West is rural population showing increase. For the depopulation of the rural districts in Scotland the iniquitous land laws are held mainly responsible. At the same time much of the emigration no doubt is due to the fact that Canada as compared with Scotland is a land of promise, overflowing with milk and honey. The land in parts of Scotland can be made as productive as that of any in Canada, but at what a great expense, at so great a cost that the profits in the one case are not to be compared with those of the other. In Sutherlandshire and Caithness and other highland counties the decrease is most marked. In these and in the other highland counties there are no industries and there is no land for the small farmer. As has been said the peasants are being forced to give place to the pheasants. The land laws looked at from Canadian eyes are iniquitous. That there has been no reform of late years is due to the House of Lords composed largely of great land owners. No wonder Scotland is so intensely liberal and so fervent in the desire for the curtailment of the Lords' power. It is stated that in England more than 150 millions of acres are held by 18,000 proprietors; in Scotland 171 persons hold over eleven millions; 330 own two-thirds of the land, and 1,700 over nine-tenths of the whole country, whereas one owner possesses over 1,300,000 acres. In Ireland less than 2,000 (until very lately) owned two-thirds of the soil, while millions of poor people worked out their lives to replenish the coffers, of absentee landlords; whilst in the darkest period of their lives 200,000 were evicted and cast out in the depths of the winter, the country depopulated, and all done in the sacred name of property!

23. Who constitute the advisory board of the College?

24. Are they ready for cross examination?

THE SCOTTISH CENSUS.

Much has been written lately on the depopulation of Scotland by emigration, chiefly to Canada, from the rural districts. Some may have been led to believe from the extremely pessimistic note struck that, as in the case of Ireland the latter part of last century, the population as a whole was rapidly decreasing. This view is not correct for while the increase in population has not nearly come up to expectations it is still real, between 250,000 and 300,000. The rural districts suffered most, but in that respect they do not differ from the rural districts in all other countries having time behind them. Only in New territories such as the Canadian North West is rural population showing increase. For the depopulation of the rural districts in Scotland the iniquitous land laws are held mainly responsible. At the same time much of the emigration no doubt is due to the fact that Canada as compared with Scotland is a land of promise, overflowing with milk and honey. The land in parts of Scotland can be made as productive as that of any in Canada, but at what a great expense, at so great a cost that the profits in the one case are not to be compared with those of the other. In Sutherlandshire and Caithness and other highland counties the decrease is most marked. In these and in the other highland counties there are no industries and there is no land for the small farmer. As has been said the peasants are being forced to give place to the pheasants. The land laws looked at from Canadian eyes are iniquitous. That there has been no reform of late years is due to the House of Lords composed largely of great land owners. No wonder Scotland is so intensely liberal and so fervent in the desire for the curtailment of the Lords' power. It is stated that in England more than 150 millions of acres are held by 18,000 proprietors; in Scotland 171 persons hold over eleven millions; 330 own two-thirds of the land, and 1,700 over nine-tenths of the whole country, whereas one owner possesses over 1,300,000 acres. In Ireland less than 2,000 (until very lately) owned two-thirds of the soil, while millions of poor people worked out their lives to replenish the coffers, of absentee landlords; whilst in the darkest period of their lives 200,000 were evicted and cast out in the depths of the winter, the country depopulated, and all done in the sacred name of property!

They do these things much better in France and therefore it is that we hear no barrowing tales of depopulation. France has nearly 600,000 small land holders whose farms do not contain more than fifteen acres while in Britain out of a population of over 45,000,000 only 300,000 possess more than one acre of land. If the British Landlords are being roundly denounced is it any great wonder. A writer in the London Daily News thus puts it:—

"The Sutherland highlanders go, but the Duke remains secure in his possession of 1,300,000 British acres. A Scotch ploughman, giving his view of rural depopulation, said, 'The game like silence.' Peace be to the red deer and the grouse. A second Sutherland clearance is in progress. This Duke is more considerate.

more resourceful than his ancestor of hated memory, who, when he burnt the cottages over the heads of those he wished to be rid of left them to starve and die on the bleak coast or shipped them to Canada to a like fate. But, after all, has not a man a right to do what he likes with his own, and have not the 70 men who own half Scotland the right to secure silence for their game?"

Continuing the same writer, who is a pessimist most of the time, says: "So it is that the Census has revealed Scotland as a sinking nation, a land whose life blood is ebbing away. One great hope there is of reformation: the cause of the wasting has been correctly diagnosed, for the people know that land monopoly is the destroying cancer. The revelations of the Census have raised with renewed insistence the demand for the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill—the Scottish Small Landholders' Bill rejected by the Lords who own the land of Britain. Even the Tory 'Scotsman,' mourning over Edinburgh, sees in the rates falling on industry a potent cause of decay. The nation perishes because land reform, as Scotland sees it, 'is delayed'.

LOCH LOMOND AND LOCH KOOTENAY.

I cut the following out of the Sydney Record, sent it by a correspondent having a facile pen, and put it in my pocket book, to bring out and send to the compositor, when other subjects were lacking, or when I had to prepare a lot of writing ahead, preparatory to taking a holiday. Says the correspondent:

"There is not in the wide world anything so surpassingly grand and beautiful as the lake regions of the Kootenays. Kootenay lake itself is really an inland sea, where all the warships of the world could manoeuvre for a battle. Slocan Lake always reminds me of Kilarney and Loch Lomond only on a grander and more sublime scale, for Slocan is girted by mountains where glaciers and snow peaks defy the burning rays of mid-summer's suns, and while you sail over the dark green waters of the lake you marvel at the beauty of those mountains clothed with primeval forests, and at the enchanting loveliness of the leaping torrents in a hundred gles and canyons.

"The Arrow Lakes, one hundred and fifty miles from North to South, are even more beautiful than either the Slocan or the Kootenay. They rarely extend five or six miles in width and sometimes the mountains on either side seem to come together. The shores of Arrow Lakes—300 miles in extent—are mostly mountains, but ever and anon there is a gradual slope or a wooded landscape of beachland or a great long stretch of pebbly strand and as your launch glides over the dark green waters you have ever changing vistas of grand and beautiful scenery. The primeval forests, the snow capped mountain tops, the blue sky; have more brilliant than the skies of Tuscany or the Grecian Isles, and as you gaze and wonder you revel in the balmy air perfumed with the odor of the pine wood and wild flowers."

I have 'done' the Kootenays and skulled the Arrow Lakes, and can emphasize what is said of them. The scenery is surpassingly grand, is sublimely beautiful. The mountain peaks put Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis entirely in the shade. Running down the mountain sides are fiercer torrents than may be seen in Scotland or Switzerland. The gles are deeper, wilder and more lonely, the mountains are clothed with giant growths, the waters

are deeper and darker, but—

The Arrow Lake might take Loch Lomond and the Killarney lakes in the hollow, so to speak, of its hand. Its shores may be strewn with pebbles of more lovely and elusive hues—but

The summits of the mountains may be capped with everlasting white, the sky above it may be bluer, the air around it may be balmy—but

Gold may lie hidden in the clefts of its rocks, there may be veins of silver, of copper and of iron, there may be giant trees, needing giants to fell—but

The lakes may be larger, the mountains grander, the vales more fertile, and the landscape, as a whole, by far and by far lovelier—but

Ah yes, but there is something lacking. The human touch is lacking. They have not been touched by a fairy wand. They have not, in days gone, formed themes for the music of the minstrels for the songs of the wandering bands. No Scott has thrown o'er them his spell, nor portrayed in living language the spots where patriots fell or the dells where fond lovers parted. There may be Aftons, Sweet Aftons, flowing gently, fed by the fells, but there were no Marys sleeping by their side for swains to sing of, the fastnesses there never resounded to the clash of steel as it fell on the mailed armor of some love smitten knight who wished to show his prowess, or in the deadly combat of opposing clans. Over these mountains and glens never came floating the sound of the pibroch, stirring the highlanders to frenzy and the lowlanders to fury. In none of these mountain defiles or wild passes did one man speak so startling words to another as "and stranger I am Rhodric Dhu." Neither Loch Katrine nor Lochmond can compare with Lake Slocan or with Arrow Lake as to length, or breadth or depth, but then above, before and better than all, they have their Helen's Isle. They are each clothed with bewitching romance. Scotland was there before Scott, but it needed the breath of Scott to make its beauty entrancing, and famous the wide world over. Scotland owes much to the hands that lovingly touched her, to her blind Harrys, her Bryns', her Ettrick shepherds and her Setts; and to her memories to the deeds of valor of her Wallaces and Bruces, aye, and perhaps a little too, to her Bonnie Prince Charles and her Flora McDonalds. Romance is written all over her and it is that which covers her hills and vales and dells with a halo perpetual. The hand may have vanished but the touch remains.

- Rubs by Rambler.

There are not a few who think that the church or ministers of the church should steer clear of all political questions. To my mind that means they should be dumb on the questions affecting living in the world. I would like to know what live questions affecting the well being of the people may not be placed in the political category. In Britain, for instance, there are some big questions that dominate the public mind and they are political which ever way they may be looked at. There is the "trade question" and the housing problem and the land, the unemployment and other problems, not to speak of a number of other questions

such as the white slave traffic. Even education is a political question and so is church disestablishment. And mark you they are party political questions. One party favors the trade, another party bitterly opposes. One party sides with the lords and the landlords and another opposes. The questions I have mentioned affect the well being of the largest part of the population of Britain and are we to be told that because the parties have different view points, the churches, the ministers must be silent for fear of offending some in their flocks. Not as a partizan but as an expounder of righteousness, as he views it, the minister is, in my belief, in duty bound to speak out, let partizans take the taudrums if they will. If one believes that a ministers utterances are plainly partizan, then he is not bound to listen, but if the minister speaks in truth and sincerity, even though he expresses views contrary to those of his hearers, they are tyrants and cowards if they get their backs up and denounce him as a politician. Mind you I am not speaking of those ministers known to be bigoted partizans, and who ought to have their mouths muzzled, but of those who take broad views of things and are really missionaries of humanity. Do you know that instead of chiding ministers for being politicians, I incline rather to upraid them for being lacking in backbone. Can it be denied that the spirit of graft is prevalent in Canada. Isn't almost every politician looking for something. Don't the most of us value a political leader just according to what he can do for us as individuals or for our community or for our country or province. When a former member of parliament seeks re-election, do not his friends enumerate the many money grants he has procured for his country. Do not friends of the government urge that it will be useless to return one in opposition because it cannot be expected he will secure any benefits; grants of money for the constituency. And isn't this rotton; isn't it equivalent to saying not justice, but favoritism has the land in a vicious grip. Thank goodness not all the people hold such abominable views else there never would be a change of government or, for the better. Now have ministers no right while permitted to denounce graft in general - which hurts nobody to refer to particular cases. Pointed remarks and references arrest and attract, while little homilies that timidly touch the fringe of an evil, and then start back afraid of taking a further step, are no good in the world. They may be a salve to the conscience of the timorous preacher but have no saving nor salutary influence on his hearers. A clergyman at a convention defended the right of the church to enter politics, that is to take part in the discussion of live questions, such as education, housing, social evils, and so forth, after this fashion, which hits the nail on the head:

"Some mediaeval saints may object who live retired from the world which is too wicked for them to know anything of, and simply count their sacred beads and say their formal prayers and piously lift their eyes to heaven, and are quite indifferent to all around them, having reared a high wall of separation between themselves and the great seething world outside, and then monotonously sing, 'We are like a garden well watered and secure; but, to us, I would fain believe, to put an end to the present fearful conditions of living is a sacred task and spiritual work of the highest kind.

We shall never be engaged in a holier enterprise than in removing the yoke of oppression and bitterness from the neck of the populace, and make decent Christian living possible. . . . Are not the matters here mentioned not only of common interest, but also of common danger? Rather, the time has come for us to face the whole situation and study the whole problem in the light of the Incarnation, of the Cross, and of the Ascended Christ, in the interest of man as a citizen of earth as well as heir of heaven, with hearts burning with the enthusiasm of humanity kindled at the Altar of Calvary. We must accept the challenge thrown down by the Spirit of the Age, and demanded by the principles of the Gospel we profess. We must not lag behind. No organisation on earth must be permitted to usurp the place of the Church of Christ as the champion of human rights. It is responsible for the diffusion of just opinions, and the establishment of right institutions; It is the care of allied Christianity not only to alleviate present conditions, but to liberate and direct the forces which shall work out results in succeeding generations. It is to actualise the ideals of Christ and to put into effect the great and beneficent laws of His Kingdom."

At a convention of U. M. W. delegates and mine operators held in the States a little while ago, one of the knotty subjects up for discussion was "the discharge of mine managers who were not agreeable to the workers." Here is a pretty go. What are things coming to? It is a pity it was not reported what was urged in favor of the proposal and what the bosses and operators had to say in reply. Just fancy what effect it would have upon that most important point in the management of a mine, discipline, if a mine manager had to be given his walking ticket whenever he lost favor with the men. To concede to such a demand would lead to the worst kind of confusion. Managers would be thrust forth in quick succession. A few leading pitmen, glib talkers, or hot heads, fancying they had been unfairly dealt with, could work havoc among their fellows, and induce them to join in a demand for dismissal. Suppose a mine manager was dismissed on the score that he was not in favor with the men, in what position would the next manager be? He would truly be between the upper and the lower mill stones. He would have to attempt the impossible task of serving two masters for really that is what it would amount to. It would be no easier for him to try to please both parties than it would be for a lawyer to ask damages for the prosecution and that the defence be let off scot free. The question might be asked, "Could not a manager be found who would do justice to both sides?" Quite possible, but that is not the trouble, the trouble would be to make both sides see that he was maintaining a just balance. We are told what the man who attempts to serve two masters is likely to do. Were such a demand to be complied with the request might come later that a boss discharged by the operators must on demand of the men be reinstated, to be followed later by the further demand that the men select their own bosses, as the operators, not being up to the business, made a mess of it.

Within the past few years Cape Breton has been the place for booms. Previous to 1893 it may be said it was the place for bubbles. Bubble blowing

was a favorite pastime. These bubbles represented burst booms. No section of the country has been so fertile in booms as she. There have been Anthracite coal booms, oil shale booms, gold booms, iron ore booms, molybdenum booms, copper booms, silver ore booms, and even pulp booms, and all finally turning out bubbles. For a time even the elect were deceived. Take for instance the Anthracite boom. This boom, which has been to the front on several occasions was particularly active in 1898. The so called anthracite coal claimed to have the benediction of two men in Nova Scotia counted experts. It turned out to be an oily slate. The shale boom. It turned out to be an oily slate. The copper boom is old and its echo is still heard now and again. It first struck Cox Heath and next George's River. The iron boom was over all the Island, but it was as the boom of a gun and nothing more. The Wycocomeagh gold boom kept people stirring for many months, and then, like Jonahs gourd, withered in a night. The iron ore boom was general and at intervals its sound may still be heard. The worst boom of all was the pulp boom. The others may have been foolish, but this was wanton - dishonest. Great tracts of land were secured under false pretences. These things are old, and may not have been without profit. The later booms have not exploded, and the last of all is the steel shipyard boom, and from it great things are looked for. The Clydebank and Fairfield firms in union should make a combination that could not be beaten in any part of the world. At this moment things look very cheerful for Sydney.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Hanael of the Geological Department in his advocacy of "Smelting by Electricity" has referred to Sweden as a country where this process had gone beyond the experimental stage. The following statement indicates that smelting by electricity is still an experiment so far as economies are concerned:

"The experiments which have been carried out at Trollhatten, Sweden, in the smelting of iron ore by electricity appear to have paid the expenses incurred, thanks partly to the low rate for electricity supplied by the Government works to the plant, which cost about £17,800. The report of the Swedish Iron and Steel Institute points out that the results obtained show definitely that the question of smelting iron ore by electricity is solved even from the economical standpoint on condition that electricity is provided at low rate. Better results are to be expected if arrangements are made for a more effective circulation of gas, and it seems probable that this is feasible. After October, 1912, however, the Government intends to raise the charge for the supply of electricity. The committee estimates that the smelting works cannot be a commercial success if the price exceeds the present rate of 40 kroner per kilowatt per annum. The Government have offered to supply 6000 electric horse power for ten years at 40 kroner per kilowatt and for the following ten years at 45 kroner. The question of continuing the experiment under these conditions is now awaiting the society's decision."

The C. P. R. are really going to have two new steamers built for their Atlantic trade. Rumors of new ships were rife in Canada for many months

and were met by half denials. There is now no room for doubt for the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, Govan, have secured the contract for the two new Empress steamers required by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their Atlantic service. Plans for these steamers were approved by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Company in November of last year, if not earlier, and in their final form they show some deviation from the originals, though it is not possible as yet to state the extent or nature of the changes. Our London correspondent stated some months ago that the vessels will be speedy, as the shaft horsepower of the machinery, according to the original plans, was to be 45,000.

Not much progress is being made with the Mines Regulation bill. There are occasional conferences between the men's leaders and the operators in an effort to smooth over the rough places so that the bill may go through parliament with as small friction as possible.

If Wilson, of the Seaman's Union, thinks he will make himself famous as did John Burns at the time of the Dockers strike, by his diplomacy and daring, it is possible he will miss the mark. It is a little difficult to know just what he wants. Mr. Runciman of the Board of Trade has asked him if it is increased wages for the men he wants or recognition of the Union. There seems to be a lack of cohesion in the forces of the strikers, and a want of decision. They get their demands, go to work, make other demands and go out again. It is a most perplexing strike. Now off and now on.

THE BIGGEST MAN IN THE —LABOR PARTY—JOHN BURNS.

Over against Lord Lansdowne, and in sharpest contrast to him, one may put the redoubtable figure of Mr. John Burns. Two decades ago England rang with terror of his name. To-day moderate men give thanks that so steady and conservative a man should be at the head of the Local Government Board. He used to stand in the public mind for all that was incendiary, visionary, and revolutionary. To-day men look upon him as a firm brake on the runaway coach of Labor. He is the first workman to reach Cabinet rank in England. For many years he was the idol of his class; he is now regarded by a large section of it with an almost venomous distrust.

The Labor M. P.'s in the House of Commons, indeed, tilt at no one as they tilt at John Burns. They fling his old speeches in his face; they brand him as a traitor; they fulminate with passionate extravagance against the conduct of his office. And John Burns meets them and handles them without gloves. He loves a fight. Nothing pleases him better than to fall upon some pet project of the Labor men and tear it to pieces. He is at his best when hitting the hardest, and, by a happy instinct for the picturesque, he also seems to reserve his most formidable blows for the members of the party from which he has graduated. He fairly stamps upon them Confident, ruthless, supremely self-reliant, a master of the pithy phrase, and a born fighter, there are few men in the House or out of it who can hold their own with John Burns in the rough and tumble of debate.

His career has been one of storm and toil. He began life as a machinist on seventy-five cents a week, a fatherless boy with a mother dependent upon him. It must have been the Scotch blood in him that made him so passionate to educate himself. The passion has lasted. There are few men in England with a larger or a more thoroughly digested library on social and economic questions; there is no man in England who has studied the lives of the poor at such close range or with a more understanding sympathy. His little home in Battersea is a book-store from cellar to garret, and its owner has not only read but mastered its contents, and can draw on all he has gathered from it instantaneous service.

Even before he was twenty he had made himself known as a stump orator on Clapham Common and a pungent letter-writer to the local papers. The economics of poverty, problems of housing, the workings of the poor law, the causes of unemployment, the organization of industry—he took to such topics as readily as most boys of his age and class take to football and betting. His employers discharged him, not for slackness or inefficiency, but because they did not care to have a bitter, active propagandist of Socialism and discontent on their pay-rolls. Flung into the ranks of the unemployed and boycotted by the ring of engineering masters, Burns threw himself wholly into the work of agitation. In the '80's he made himself known all over London as the leader of the unemployment, "the man with the red flag." He was frequently arrested; he was once actually imprisoned; for all well-to-do people his name became synonymous with anarchy, riots, and spoliation.

A change began to come over John Burns when he was elected to the London Common Council. The agitator turned by degrees into the administrator. He was the only Labor representative on the Council, and his experience, sanity, and good humor quickly made themselves felt. He proved himself an indefatigable Councillor, inspecting and inquiring into everything on his own account, and securing reform after reform in the treatment and wages of the Council's employee, the conditions of its contracts, the provision of parks, drainage works, asylums, public control of the London street-car system, the erection of artisans' dwellings, and so on.

When he entered Parliament in 1892, he found the same sort of work waiting to be done on a far larger scale. He gained the ear of the House at once—first, because he never spoke without having something to say; secondly, because the breezy, vigorous confidence of the man, his sincerity and enthusiasm, made indifference impossible; and thirdly, because on many subjects he probably knew more at first hand than all the rest of the House put together. Everything that concerned the well-being and interests of the working classes found John Burns equipped at all points. A great deal of the social and industrial legislation of the past twenty years bears the mark of his influence, and you would have to search long and deep to come across another M. P. whose career has been so demonstrably useful and constructive.

With his snow-white hair, his large and deeply lined forehead, his great, brown, burning eyes, his square and sturdy figure, his head thrown massively back, his whole bearing suggestive of power and combat, John Burns is a striking figure as he rises to address the House or as he tramps up and down the Terrace with free and swinging stride. But to see him at his best

(Continued on page 17)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A new lamp-house and a commodious wash-house is being erected at No. 16 Colliery.

The business of J. W. Cumming & Son continues brisk, and notwithstanding the Western strike this enterprising firm expect a very good year.

Sydney No. 3 has almost got back to its normal output after much round about working to give good ventilation while winning back the coal faces that were lost last January.

The balance system of lowering coal to the levels is most suitable to the New Waterford district. The coal in Nos. 12 and 14 lies on an angle of 12 degrees, while the Nos. 15 and 16 is found at 20 degrees.

Inverness Colliery is having a good year, large outputs and good demand. This is encouragement for Inverness County. It is better to think well of our successes, than too long on the accidents of life.

The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. is testing their coal in the Bras D'Or district. They are going to assure themselves both of the quantity and quality before they begin operations on an extended scale.

The P. W. A. lodges of Pictou County intend to celebrate P. W. A. day by a trip to Halifax. Sydney Mines lodges may go to New Glasgow, while the Dominion Colliery lodges will spend the day in the historic town of Louisburg.

Splendid outputs are being obtained at the Dominion Collieries and there is every reason for congratulating the employer and the employee of the collieries. If the present outputs are kept up, 1911 will make a new record although some of the collieries of the Phenix seam are getting worked out.

The Cape Breton Mining Society has completed its work of organizing and has quite a large membership. Should this Society get down to business and have free discussions and papers read, it will do a great amount of good and should lead the enquiring mind to a closer investigation of colliery conditions, colliery life and colliery success.

The Mines Department, through Mr. McCallum, is gathering data in reference to the dust and the humidity of the different collieries of the Province. This is a wise step as just such information is necessary and may lead to the prevention of violent explosions when winter sets in. Mining students have common knowledge of the effect of the dry winter air on the underground atmosphere of the collieries and when winter comes it does not surprise the coal expert to hear of explosions. They sometimes come in summer as at DuBois lately, but the great explosions of this country have usually occurred in winter.

The main streets of the New Waterford district are now lighted by electricity supplied by the Dominion Coal Co. The roads and streets are being put in good condition. A little more attention to the sanitary condition of both new and old collieries would tend to keep down disease which arises from dirt. This would be a saving both to the employer and the employee.

Work has begun on the opening up of No. 18 Colliery in the New Waterford district and it will only be a short time when No. 17 will also be started. The collieries of this district are being opened up in pairs. The quality of the coal is equal to that of any coal in Cape Breton and will stand the handling very much better than some of the seams now worked, so that it will be in better condition and look much better when it reaches the market.

The International Geological Congress, made up of the Geological Societies of the world, and which meets every three years, held its tenth session at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1910. The next, or eleventh meeting, is to be held at Toronto, in July, 1913, when it is expected not less than 2000 geologists will attend. To prepare for this important event a meeting was called at the instance of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, attended by the Canadian Geologists, Mining Engineers, Representatives of the Universities, the Government Service, the Royal Society, and the Canadian Mining Institute. Dr. F. D. Adams, Professor of Geology, McGill College, Montreal, was selected as President, and R. W. Brock, Director of the Geological Survey, as Sec.-Treas., and an Executive Committee consisting of the two previously named gentlemen, A. P. Coleman, J. B. Tyrrell, W. G. Miller, O. E. LeRoy, W. McInnes, T. Denis, W. A. Parks, and G. G. S. Lindsey was chosen. They have power to add to their number, and this will be one of the principal matters of business at the next meeting of the Committee. At the first meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that three series of excursions should be held, one before the session in Toronto, another (short daily outings) during the session in Toronto, and a third after the session of the Congress. These excursions will pretty well cover the whole of the accessible portions of the Dominion.

For the Swedish Congress there had been prepared a monograph on 'The Iron Resources of the World' and it was decided that the present Congress should undertake a monograph on 'The Coal Resources of the World'. The work of securing and preparing the necessary material for this was delegated to a special committee consisting of the President and Secretary, and Messrs. G. G. S. Lindsey (Convener), D. B. Dowling, James McEvoy, Charles Fergie and Dr. Bonsall Porter. This monograph will probably occupy two large quarto volumes and will be printed and ready for the Congress when it meets.—(Press Com. Int. Geol. Congress.)

Coal Shipments JUNE, 1911.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LTD.
Output and Shipments for June, 1911.

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	51 814	
Dominion No. 2	68 372	
Dominion No. 3	16 652	
Dominion No. 4	37 683	
Dominion No. 5	31 610	
Dominion No. 6	25 499	
Dominion No. 7	17 372	
Dominion No. 8	17 179	399 477
Dominion No. 9	38 629	
Dominion No. 10	16 618	
Dominion No. 12	25 332	
Dominion No. 14	14 600	
Dominion No. 15	3 360	
Dominion No. 16	1 051	
Birch Grove	1 313	

	367 081
Shipments June 1911	399 477
Shipments " 1910	337 145
Increase " 1911	62 332
Shipments 6 mos. 1911	1 554 213
" 6 " 1910	1 296 125
Increase 6 " 1911	258 088

-NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO. LTD.—

Shipments June 1911	83 063
" " 1910	87 938
Decrease " 1911	4 875
Shipments 6 mos. 1911	268 701
" 6 " 1910	330 502
Decrease 6 " 1911	61 801

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1911	32 279
" " 1910	19 785
Increase " 1911	12 494
Shipments 6 mos. 1911	190 192
" 6 " 1910	122 795
Increase 6 " 1911	67 397

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1911	18 435
" " 1910	25 465
Decrease " 1911	7 030
Shipments 6 mos. 1911	124 200
" 6 " 1910	123 354
Increase 6 " 1911	846

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

Shipments June 1911	27 041
" " 1910	25 977
Increase " 1911	1 064
Shipments 6 mos. 1911	130 992
" 6 " 1910	121 693
Increase 6 mos. 1911	9 299

The following table show the imports of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal and dust into Montreal and ports East, during the month of June, 1911:

Province	Anth. coal	Bitum. coal	Bitum. dust	Total
Quebec	76,995	46,939	18,645	
N. Brunswick	14,100	31		
N. Scotia	7,565	4		
P. E. Island.	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	98,660	46,974	18,645	164,279

(Continued from page 15.)

you should see him some Saturday afternoon in one of the public parks, among his own people, giving and exchanging salutations, patting a youngster on the head, heaving to fish out a ball that has fallen into the pond, showing a boy how to handle a cricket bat, skipping over the ropes with the girls, congratulating the mothers, jesting with the policemen—the very picture of zest, health, and jollity.

The workmen know him and love him. They recognize in him the biggest man that their class in England has yet produced. And John Burns knows them and loves them in return, and uses both his knowledge and his affection to rebuke, chastise them, and shame them into elevating themselves. Himself a non smoker and a total abstainer, he never shrinks from rubbing in his conviction that there is little the Government can do for the workman compared with what the workman can do for himself. No man has spoken so strongly against drink and betting. No man has insisted more trenchantly that social and industrial reform must begin with the individual. It is there that he parts company with Keir Hardie and his followers. They are Socialists and look to the State for everything; while John Burns hates nothing so much as the thought of the English workman becoming a prey to that policy of pauperising codd'e which the Labor party holds out as the highest social idea. John Burns wishes to see the workman brave, upright, and, above all, independent. From the very first he has had the profoundest contempt for the charity-mongers and the vicarious philanthropists whose plan of spoon-feeding the unemployed ends, as he says, "in the demoralisation of the donors and the degradation of the recipients." Whether he or Keir Hardie really represents the English workman of to-day is perhaps the greatest of the many anxious questions that the British people are now considering.

(Continued from page 10.)

mercial magnates or imported carpet-baggers, who neither spoke the language of the people nor had the wit or knowledge to look after their special interests, was clearly breaking up, and it was an impassioned advocate of Welsh patriotism and the common Welsh people, pensants and workmen, that Mr. Lloyd-George in 1890 was elected to the House of Commons.

It is too much to say that Mr. Lloyd-George has made a nation. But it is not too much to say that he has made that nation for the first time politically effective and politically conscious of itself. He marshalled the Welsh forces in Parliament into a single whole, and led them with a vigor and brilliancy not surpassed by Parnell. He pressed forward Welsh claims and rights as they had never been pressed before and against both the chief English parties in turn; he with-

stood even Gladstone for the sake of Wales. Could he have had his way a Welsh party, absolutely independent of any English connections, biassed in favor of Liberals but by no means annexed to them, would have been evolved. As it was, he passed over from the tributary of Welsh Liberalism to the broader stream of British Liberalism, without, however, parting with one jot of his localised patriotism. "Gallant little Wales" has in him the gallantest little champion she has yet produced. On all questions of domestic politics his voice is the voice of the Principality. He is as Welsh as O'Connell was Irish—more so, indeed, because he speaks the native tongue of the people. One would have to go back to the days of Owen Glendower to discover a leader who has won to an equal degree the enthusiasm that Mr. Lloyd-George commands among his warm-hearted and impressionable countrymen.

It took but a few years for Mr. Lloyd-George to stamp himself on the House of Commons as a master of Parliamentary strategy and a daring, brilliant, biting swashbuckler of debate, the only man, indeed, on the Liberal side who could stand up to Joseph Chamberlain and return him blow for blow undismayed. He had from the first the three indispensable qualifications for political success—courage, the incommunicable gift of seizing the occasion and attracting notice, and, lastly, an unwearying assiduity. And to these attributes he added a pervasive and irrepressible humor, passion, sincerity, the legal eye for a weak argument, the legal turn for fresh and luminous expansion, and a wholly Celtic touch of idealism, zealotry, and imagination.

The Boer War was the event that first brought him into really national prominence. He made himself the most intensely hated of all pro-Boers; he was mobbed more than once; it was only by desperate shifts that on one occasion he escaped being killed. But the English are not a resentful people, and they admire courage. When they think to-day of the war and Mr. Lloyd-George's part in it, they think of a man who, however misguided, wrong-headed, and mischievous, had at any rate the supreme political courage to stake his career on his conscience. The ordeal of those exciting years did much to mature his powers, and hardly had the war ended than the Education Bill of 1902 gave him yet ampler scope for pungent attack. As a Welshman and as a Non-conformist it bitterly offended him, and he threw himself upon it with a dash and vehemence that thrilled his countrymen with something of the fervor of a religious revival. He organized the Principality into what was little than a rebellion against the enforcement of the Act. When the Tariff Reform movement was launched, Mr. Lloyd-George found another opportunity to band. He shared with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Winston Churchill the distinction of being the most effective and sparkling of all the upholders of Free Trade.

That was the close of the first stage of Lloyd-George's public career. The second opened in 1906, when, on the return of the Liberals to power, he became president of the Board of Trade. There were many who gasped when the fiery young Welshman, the consummate mob-orator whose name had become a synonym for all that was most tumultuous in politics, was en-

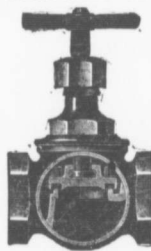
trusted with the care of British industry and Commerce. His appointment was the last appointment "the city" would have thought of. Yet none turned out so supremely well. Among many successful Ministers, he proved the most successful. In two years he raised a comparatively minor office to the highest level of prominence and utility. He availed great industrial conflicts; he passed so bold and beneficent measures; he tackled and solved problems that his predecessors had found insoluble; he showed himself to be beyond comparison the business man of the Cabinet. When it was known that Mr. Lloyd-George had taken up a question, people ceased to worry about it. It grew to be almost an article of faith with the masses and in the world of business, that he could not fail.

From the presidency of the Board of Trade he passed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. As such he devised the momentous Budget of 1909, with its heavy super-taxes, the capture of part of the "unearned increment" of land and its swinging duties on licenses. As such he has made himself the supreme advocate of the "condition of the people" question and of all measures of social reform. As such, too, he has surpassed all his colleagues in the vehemence, almost the virulence, of his attacks upon the House of Lords. No man in Great Britain has anything like his following among the masses, or his power of handling them to the utmost limit of emotion.

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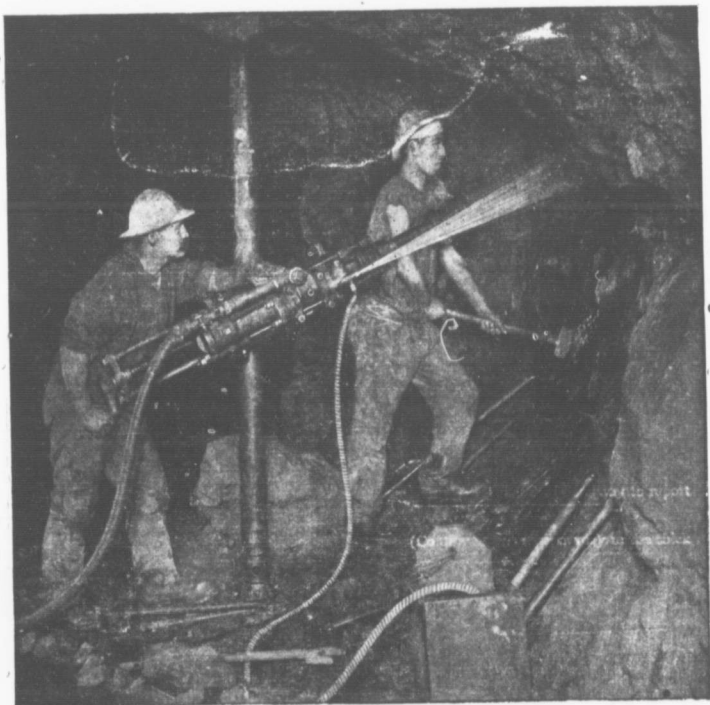


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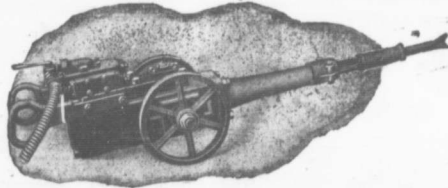
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Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND	
Departure	Arrive		Departure	Arrive
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
9.30	10.45	P. UPPER JUNCTION	9.45	11.00
9.35	10.50	INVERNESS JCT.	9.50	11.05
9.40	10.55	PORT HAWKESBURY	9.55	11.10
9.45	11.00	PORT HASTINGS	4.08	11.20
P. M.	10.05		4.13	A. M.
	9.55	TROY	4.25	
	9.54	CREGNSH	4.38	
	9.57	CRAGMORR	4.40	
	9.58	JUDIQUE	5.05	
	9.55	CATHERINES POND	5.15	
	8.54	PORT HOOD	5.22	
	8.55	GLEN'OR	5.28	
	8.55	MALOU	5.33	
	7.40	GLEN'VIE	6.28	
	7.55	BLACK RIVER	6.45	
	7.12	STRATHLOUNE	7.00	
	6.55	INVERNESS	7.10	
	A. M.		P. M.	

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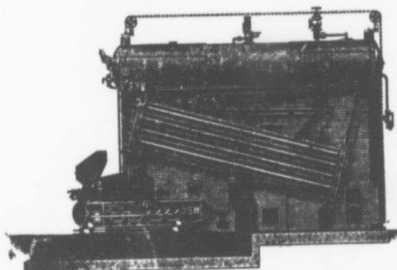
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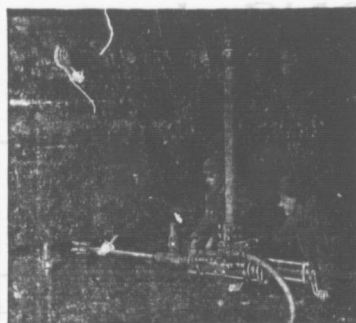
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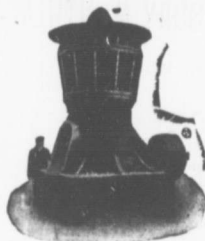
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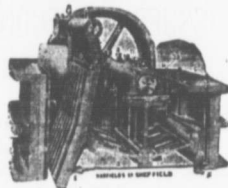


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Fixed Carbon.....	75.29 %	67.47 %	64.69 %
Ash.....	3.75 %	3.19 %	4.19 %
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15 %	58 %	.79 %

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